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ARTICLE

POLICY ON ASSESSING THE RESILIENCE OF TERRITORIAL COMMAND PERSONNEL CAPACITY IN MULTI-THREAT DISASTER MITIGATION IN CIANJUR REGENCY

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Abstract

This research aims to provide an overview of the phenomena and opportunities for Disaster Mitigation by the Regional Command apparatus in Cianjur Regency, to further formulate an assessment model through the formulation of policies, strategies and effective disaster management steps. Data was collected through filling out questionnaires and interviews using polyphonic interviewing and oral analysis techniques, involving various relevant stakeholders. The data obtained was then analyzed through stages of reduction, classification and coding, resulting in in-depth conceptualization and thematization. The research results show that the capacity resilience of Apkowil Kodim 0608/Cianjur is in an intermediate position, which means that further strengthening is still needed in the fields of human resources and software, such as supporting regulations. This strengthening is very important to ensure effective preparedness and response to disasters. Thus, it is hoped that through this capacity increase, Apkowil can achieve the level of resilience that meets expectations, and be able to make a significant contribution in realizing a safe and resilient area against disasters.

Keywords: Capacity Resilience, Disaster, Regional command apparatus

A. INTRODUCTION

The largest archipelagic country in the world with 17,508 islands stretching between the continents of Asia and Australia as well as the Indian and Pacific Oceans. With its geographical conditions, the Indonesian nation has extraordinary and diverse natural wealth. However, on the other hand, the archipelago has 129 active volcanoes, which are often called the ring of fire and are located at the meeting of the world's active tectonic plates, Indo-Australian, Eurasian and Pacific (Amri et al., 2016). In the period 1600 to 2000 there were 105 tsunami events in Indonesia, 90 percent of which were caused by tectonic earthquakes and 10 percent were caused by volcanoes. The Indonesian people must really understand and understand that with the geographical conditions they have, not only do they obtain natural wealth but also the consequence of having to have adaptive abilities to natural signs when showing their natural activities. (Sinambela M et al., 2021).

Indonesia's territory is located between two continents and two oceans which are very strategic, both from geopolitical, geoeconomic and geostrategic aspects in terms of defense and security. The natural disaster has killed more than 250,000 people and brought total destruction to the Aceh region whose consequences are felt to this day (Deviani et al., 2013). The dark history of this natural disaster has never been separated from our lives, and is still fresh in our memories, the 7.4 magnitude earthquake followed by a tsunami that hit the west

coast of Sulawesi Island, namely the City of Palu, Donggala and its surroundings on September 28 2018 . Killed more than 1,400 people and destroyed the cities of Palu and Donggala (Rahman et al., 2023).

A month earlier, an earthquake measuring 7 on the Richter Scale (SR) rocked Lombok on August 19 2018 (Djarwadi & National Earthquake Study Center Team, 2019). According to the 2022 Indonesian Disaster Risk Index book, there are 514 districts/cities that have multiple threats whose risk index has been calculated from high to medium. Ten areas with high risk. Based on searches in electronic news media in 2024 Apkowil in 6 provinces with the highest risk continues to improve its capacity. The TNI AD in Aceh conducted a preparedness exercise for natural disaster management, the TNI AD in Maluku set up a disaster management task force and specifically in Cianjur formed the Indonesian Air Force Kopasgat Task Force for response and handling. Victims of earthquakes and landslides. Apart from that, the Indonesian Navy Headquarters in Kendari, Southeast Sulawesi carried out a simulation for disaster management. All Apkowil are serious about creating disaster management programs but they have not yet been integrated into one large program that is carried out simultaneously.

The focus of the study in this research is to analyze the resilience of Apkowil capacity in high-risk areas, especially in West Java Province, specifically in Cianjur Regency. This research aims to identify the extent of Apkowil's preparedness and resilience in facing various disaster threats, both natural and man-made.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Capacity Resilience

The theoretical study in this research is in the grand theory as a large series, namely disaster mitigation theory within the scope of disaster management. Furthermore, middle theory uses the theory of disaster organizational capabilities within the scope of organizational theory. The theory used (applied theory) is the theory of capacity in disaster mitigation which includes adaptive capacity, absorption capacity and transformative capacity. The theory recommended by Oxfam Disaster Risk Reduction (2017) in disaster mitigation can guide this research in order to get an idea of the capacity of Apkowil in disaster-prone areas (Jeans et al., 2017). According to Oxfam Disaster Risk Reduction (2017), disaster risk reduction requires analyzing the capacity, vulnerabilities and dangers that exist in disaster-prone areas.

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) can be defined as: ‘the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events’ (UNISDR, 2009, Terminology of Disaster Risk Reduction).

It is important to see participation as an important activity in analyzing the vulnerability and capacity of society/community/organization (Turnbull & Turvill, 2012). Grindle even stated that governments in developing countries must build capacity if they want to build good governance (Grindle, 2016). Capacity resilience needs to be considered by looking at the 3 dimensions suggested by Oxfam Disaster Risk Reduction (2017), namely Adaptive Capacity, Absorption Capacity and Transformative Capacity.

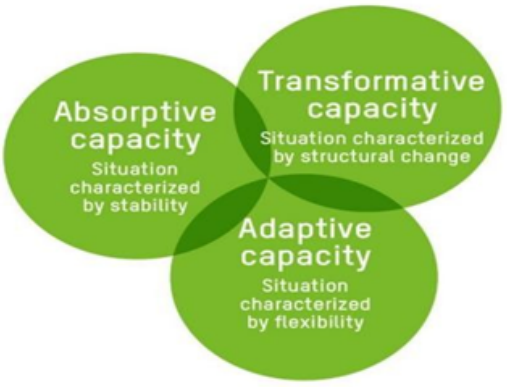

Figure 1. Capacity Resilience

Adaptive capacity is the capacity to make deliberate, gradual adjustments in anticipation or response to change, in a way that creates more flexibility in the future. This is necessary for Apkowil because change is ongoing and uncertain, and because intentional transformation requires time and ongoing engagement. Absorptive capacity is the capacity to take deliberate protective action and to cope with known shocks and stress.

Apkowil needs this because in situations in disaster-prone areas shocks and pressure will continue to occur. Absorptive capacity focuses on maintaining stability, Oxfam explains that Absorptive capacity is about ensuring stability because it aims to prevent or limit the negative impact of shocks on individuals, households, communities, businesses and authorities. Transformative capacity is the capacity to make intentional changes to stop or reduce the causes of risk, vulnerability, poverty and inequality, and ensure a more equitable distribution of risks so that they are not borne unfairly by people living in poverty or suffering from discrimination or marginalization. Transformation is about fundamental changes in the deep structures that cause or increase vulnerabilities and risks and how risks are shared within societies and global communities. Another way to think about this is that transformation is an attempt to address fundamental failures of development or power imbalances that cause or increase and sustain risk and poverty. Transformation does not mean addressing the proximate or proximate causes of risks and vulnerabilities, but rather the structural causes or root causes of the problems.

There are 4 types of capacity assessments held in Indonesia, namely regional capacity assessments, district/city capacity assessments, village/subdistrict capacity assessments and community capacity assessments with community preparedness. This research will focus on assessing institutional capacity which is close to the parameters and indicators of village/subdistrict capacity assessment. According to Indonesian National Standard 8537: 2017, there are 5 components with 25 indicators used to assess village/sub-district resilience.

The following are 5 components that can be applied to TNI AD agencies in carrying out their main duties as OMSP in disaster-prone areas (BNPB, 2021) namely Component 1. Basic Services consists of 14 indicators. Component 2. Disaster Management Regulations and Policies consist of 5 indicators. Component 3. Prevention and Mitigation consists of 3 indicators. Component 4. Emergency Preparedness consists of 6 indicators.

Understanding Disaster

Definition of disaster according to the United Nation Development Program (UNDP) in (Soehatman, 2011). "A disaster is an extreme event in the natural or human environment that

adversely affects human life, property or activities to a degree that causes a disaster." The definition above can be concluded that a disaster is anything that causes disruption to human life so that it can cause harm both materially and non-materially. The definition of disaster according to Law Number 24 of 2007, "A disaster is an event or series of events that disrupts the life and livelihood of the community which is caused either by natural factors and/or non-natural factors or human factors, resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, property loss and psychological impact. The definition above explains that disasters can disrupt life, whether disasters originate from natural phenomena such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, non-natural disasters such as technological failures, modernization failures, disease outbreaks, etc."

Disaster Mitigation

Mitigation is a word taken from the Latin word mitigation, the word mitigation has been used since the 14th century and is composed of two words, namely mitis (soft, gentle or tame) and aggare (to do, do, make). Based on this term, the word mitigation can be interpreted as taming, namely making something wild become soft, where disasters as something that is considered wild with mitigation can be tamed or weakened. Mitigation is an effort to reduce the impact of disasters both structurally and non-structurally based on references to legislation and research that has been carried out. Mitigation efforts are carried out for all types of disasters, both natural and non-natural disasters. Meanwhile, mitigation according to Coppola (2007) in Maroth et. al (2020) defines that mitigation is an effort carried out in a sustainable manner to reduce the risk of danger by reducing the possibility or component of the consequences of a disaster risk. (Morath et al., 2020).

Mitigation according to Law No. 24/2007 concerning disaster management is a series of efforts made to reduce the risk of disasters, both natural disasters and human-caused disasters. Disasters are events or series of events that threaten and disrupt people's lives and livelihoods caused by natural and non-natural factors caused by humans, resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, property and psychological losses. This is based on a quote from Law No.24/2007. Meanwhile, according to the KKBI, disaster means something that causes or gives rise to distress, loss or suffering. According to BNPB, a disaster is defined as a meeting of three elements in the form of disaster threat, vulnerability and capability caused by an event, both natural and human, or a combination of the two that occurs suddenly, causing a negative impact on the continuity of life. (BNPB & JICA, 2015).

In the context of disaster management, mitigation is a proactive and long-term policy carried out with structural and non-structural efforts, so that mitigation is expected to become a priority for the government in minimizing the unwanted impacts of disasters. Mitigation is the initial stage in the disaster management cycle, this stage will determine the success of disaster risk management. Mitigation is actions to reduce danger so that losses can be minimized, a form of protection that can begin with preparation before the disaster occurs, then assessing the danger of the disaster, and disaster management, in the form of rescue, rehabilitation and relocation. (Kristian, 2021).

From several opinions and quotes regarding disasters and mitigation, several conclusions can be drawn, that disaster mitigation is a term used to refer to actions to reduce the impact of disasters that can be carried out before they occur, including preparedness and actions to reduce long-term risks. So disaster mitigation or disaster management is a very important activity and of course also requires full participation and awareness from the community for its success. Definition of disaster mitigation according to Joko (2011). "Disaster mitigation is a series of efforts to reduce the risk of disasters, both through physical development and awareness and increasing capacity to face disasters." This understanding explains that disaster mitigation is an effort to deal with disasters in order to reduce the risk of disasters.

Regional command apparatus (Apkowil)

The principles of territorial capability are: Ability to meet quickly and report quickly, Territorial management ability, Ability to control territory, Ability to foster popular resistance and Social communication ability. The ability to meet quickly and report quickly, is the ability to obtain information quickly (early detection) and report it appropriately, so that it can be followed up to be used as information in the context of early prevention. Activities held can be carried out directly by Kowil officials, or indirectly by using close partners as working partners for Kowil officials in their area of responsibility. Territorial Management Capability, is the ability to plan, organize, implement, and control and supervise activities related to Binter management (data collection, data tabulation, regional classification and Ter periodic report) for the Koramil level and Sisrendal Binter for the Kodim level. So it is hoped that every soldier will have the same mindset and pattern of action as well as the same basis for thinking in implementing Binter in their area of responsibility.

Regional Control Capability, is the ability to recognize in depth the characteristics of the potential of natural resources, natural resources and human resources as well as the facilities and infrastructure of a region, so that it can anticipate the nature of threats that may arise and their development, and is able to formulate and take steps/actions to prevent and counteract them in in order to create Regional Resilience. People's Resistance Capacity, is the ability to take inventory, prepare an organizational framework and provide State Defense training for the community, so that it is hoped that the community will have a strong mental attitude, motivation, determination and enthusiasm to face all forms of threats that arise. Social Communication Skills are abilities that TNI AD soldiers, especially Kowil officers, must have in communicating, integrating and adapting to society, so as to create close, harmonious relationships. With Social Communication, it is hoped that it will be able to inspire, encourage and awaken and invite related parties and the public to participate in the interests of land aspects of national defense.

C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research method used is an experimental qualitative method which is an approach that combines both (experimental and qualitative) (Steils, 2021). Qualitative and quantitative techniques are often considered separate approaches, whereas a combination of these two different research designs and collection processes has been recommended to find different results. Transformative Design (Qualitative Experiment) is very useful for finding qualitative relationships such as structure, process or structural change, which in this research really contributes to determining the resilience index and disaster resilience capacity in the region. The data collection technique used in this research is to make observations and go directly to the field which is the object of this research. Field studies consist of: Observation, with this technique allowing researchers to closely observe research phenomena and consider collecting necessary data.

Observations are carried out by involving yourself in activities directly to obtain more authentic data. Interview, namely a data collection technique by holding direct questions and answers with people who are considered to know the problem being studied. Interviews were conducted in a more in-depth manner with informants in the form of questions asked verbally, face to face in order to obtain more valid, complete and detailed data as confirmation of the information obtained by previous researchers..

The interview technique is with Poliphonic Interviewer where not only one researcher carries out the In-depth interview but several researchers ask in-depth questions and collaborate with the Oralisys technique where the researcher pays attention to the gestures of the informants being studied (Subagyo, Kristian 2023). Questionnaire, by providing a list of questions to respondents related to the problem of the regional government's capacity in dealing with disasters in the context of preparedness steps. The data or information that has been obtained is processed and then analyzed. In this research, data processing and data analysis techniques were carried out using: Qualitative Data Processing and Analysis Techniques. Qualitative data processing and analysis techniques use an interactive model developed by Miles and Huberman, namely by describing, explaining, classifying and conceptualizing primary data and secondary data through words, sentences, pictures, symbols, charts, graphs, tables and matrix.

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Overview of Apkowil Capacity Resilience

Capacity resilience needs to be considered by looking at the 3 dimensions suggested by Oxfam Disaster Risk Reduction (2017), namely Adaptive Capacity, Absorption Capacity and Transformative Capacity. There are 4 types of capacity assessments held in Indonesia, namely regional capacity assessments, district/city capacity assessments, village/subdistrict capacity assessments and community capacity assessments with community preparedness. This research will focus on assessing institutional capacity which is close to the parameters and indicators of village/subdistrict capacity assessment. According to Indonesian National Standard 8537: 2017, there are 5 components with 25 indicators used to assess village/sub-district resilience. As stated in the background, the Resilience of Apkowil Capacity in Indonesia has not been described, and through the results of calculations using the list of questions for Disaster Resilient Villages contained in Perka BNPB No. 2 of 2012 concerning General Guidelines for Disaster Risk Assessment and SNI 8357:2017 concerning Villages/Subdistricts Responsible for Disasters. The following are 5 components that can be applied to TNI AD agencies in carrying out their main duties as OMSP in disaster-prone areas (BNPB, 2021) namely Component 1. Basic Services consists of 14 indicators. Component 2. Disaster Management Regulations and Policies consist of 5 indicators. Component 3. Prevention and Mitigation consists of 3 indicators. Component 4. Emergency Preparedness consists of 6 indicators. Component 5. Recovery Preparedness consists of 4 indicators (details attached). In this research, the components can be adjusted to the agencies to be studied, in this case the Kodam, Koramil and Babinsa.

The calculation results show that the resilience capacity value with a value of 61 is included in the medium category, but this needs to be taken into consideration because this medium capacity is not yet massive and physically there are still many things that need to be confirmed even from the 5 assessment components in components 3,4, and 5 there are still many things that are not fulfilled. The calculation of Apkowil's resilience capacity, which shows a value of 61 and is in the medium category, has several indications that require further attention. The medium category in this context indicates that Apkowil has a sufficient level of resilience, but has not yet reached the optimal point needed to face threats and emergencies in its area.

Based on resilience theory, an organization or entity is said to be resilient if it is able to adapt, survive and recover quickly from external disturbances (Alexander, 2013). However, medium scores indicate limitations in certain aspects, especially in terms of consistency in policy implementation and physical readiness and resources (Hollnagel et al., 2011). This is important because regional resilience is not only about technical readiness, but also includes

systematic capabilities in integrated response, where the medium category can reflect the gap between operational needs and the actual capacity possessed by Apkowil (Bruneau et al., 2003) . Therefore, special attention is needed to aspects that are still lacking so that existing resilience can be significantly improved.

Furthermore, analysis of the five assessment components shows that the third, fourth and fifth components still have many elements that have not been fulfilled. In the context of risk management and resource theory, these three components likely cover important strategic dimensions, such as logistics capabilities, communication and coordination between related elements in the Apkowil area. Non-compliance with these three components indicates that Apkowil's readiness is still experiencing obstacles, both in terms of planning and implementation (Linnenluecke, 2017). This gap can have implications for slow or less efficient responses when facing emergency conditions, which in turn threatens the stability and security of the region as a whole. Based on regional resilience theory, every element in the organization must have the ability to adapt quickly and effectively to face real or potential threats (Tierney & Bruneau, 2007).

By considering these overall results, there is an urgency to develop a strategy to increase Apkowil's resilience capacity through a more intensive and systematic coaching program. Capacity strengthening can be done by reviewing the factors that contribute to the non-fulfillment of existing components, such as resource allocation, routine training, and improving communication and coordination between regional units (Gunderson & Holling, 2002). Apart from that, a regular evaluation-based approach is also needed to ensure that Apkowil's resilience can increase from the middle category to a higher category. Based on the theory of risk management and organizational resilience, targeted interventions can increase adaptive capabilities in facing dynamic environmental changes and threats (Walker & Salt, 2006). Thus, it is hoped that the results of this calculation will become the basis for developing strategic policies that are able to support increasing Apkowil's resilience capacity, so that it is better prepared to carry out its operational duties and functions in the future.

In the Adaptive Capacity dimension, the focus is on Apkowil's ability to adapt to changes and threats that can occur quickly or gradually. This adaptive capacity includes organizational skills, knowledge and flexibility in managing unexpected situations and maintaining operations in critical circumstances. In the context of the calculation results with a toughness capacity value of 61 which is in the medium category, Apkowil appears to have sufficient adaptive capacity, but has still not reached the optimal level. This limited adaptive capacity indicates that Apkowil may have difficulty adapting to emergency conditions that are very dynamic and require a rapid response. When the three components of the resilience assessment (the third, fourth and fifth components) are still not met, this indicates a weakness in Apkowil's adaptability to utilize existing information and innovate in responding to new threats (Oxfam, 2017). If Apkowil wants to increase its adaptive capacity, there needs to be an increase in training, adaptive planning, and flexible and dynamic use of resources so that it can adapt to various crisis situations.

Absorption Capacity relates to Apkowil's ability to overcome or withstand the impact of threats that occur. In this resilience theory, absorption capacity refers to Apkowil's resilience to minimize losses and maintain operational stability amidst disturbances. A toughness capacity value of 61 in the medium category shows that Apkowil has a moderate but not optimal absorption capacity. There are still many components that have not been met, especially in the three final assessment components, which could indicate weaknesses in the organization's ability to absorb external shocks, such as security crises or natural disasters. On a broader scale, the lack of this resilience component can limit Apkowil in maintaining stable operational continuity when facing unexpected events (Oxfam, 2017). Therefore,

strengthening absorption capacity can be done by increasing physical readiness, strengthening infrastructure networks, and paying attention to additional resources needed so that Apkowil has sufficient resilience to withstand the negative impacts of various types of threats that can occur at any time.

Transformative Capacity is a dimension of resilience that focuses on fundamental changes in the way Apkowil operates to increase long-term resilience. In this context, transformative capacity includes developing more strategic policies, enhancing an organizational culture focused on resilience, and investing in new technologies and methods that enable Apkowil to adapt to more complex threats. Based on the results of the toughness calculation of 61 and the medium category, Apkowil has not achieved adequate transformative capacity, which can be seen from the many components that have not been fulfilled. If Apkowil wants to develop this transformative capacity, it needs to consider policy reforms that emphasize increasing resilience holistically, including increasing human resource capacity, strengthening a resilient culture, and implementing advanced technology to support its operations (Oxfam, 2017). With its strong transformative capacity, Apkowil is not only able to survive in the short term but also has the potential to anticipate future threats and make significant structural changes to achieve long-term resilience.

Based on the adaptive capacity approach described by Acosta et al. (2013) in Eugenio (2016), Apkowil's adaptive capacity can be analyzed through three main dimensions: awareness, ability and action. The caring dimension refers to the knowledge, experience and social learning possessed by Apkowil. In the context of medium resilience with a score of 61, this shows that Apkowil has basic knowledge about threats and possible risks in its area, but this awareness is not yet fully sufficient to encourage significant change. Limitations in care can result in slow responses and an inability to process information quickly, thereby reducing Apkowil's flexibility and adaptability. To increase this dimension of concern, it is necessary to increase collective knowledge through regular training and outreach, as well as social learning that allows field experience to be combined with theoretical knowledge in threat management. This is in line with the view that knowledge and experience are important factors in building effective and sustainable adaptive capacity, especially because the threats faced continue to change and develop. (Eugenio et al., 2016).

The capability dimension in adaptive capacity focuses on individual competence and access to the resources owned by Apkowil. Individual competencies include the technical and operational skills necessary to respond to threats, while access to resources includes the availability and distribution of tools, facilities, and logistical support essential in a crisis situation. With the medium resilience category, Apkowil appears to have sufficient capacity to manage emergency conditions, however limitations in certain assessment components, especially in the third, fourth and fifth components, indicate deficiencies in resource access. These deficiencies have the potential to limit Apkowil's ability to adapt to unexpected threats and impact overall operational efficiency. Therefore, increasing access to more adequate resources, as well as developing specific competencies through training and continuing education, is very important. This is in line with the theory that good adaptive capacity requires strong individual competence and the availability of resources that can be accessed quickly and precisely (Acosta et al., 2013; Eugenio, 2016).

The action dimension includes two main aspects: intended adaptation and implemented adaptation. The intended adaptation reflects the planning and strategy prepared by Apkowil to face potential threats, while the adaptation carried out refers to the concrete implementation of the strategy in the field. With a medium resilience score, Apkowil appears to have several adaptation strategies that have been designed, but not all of them have been realized effectively, especially in the final components of the assessment. This gap between

planning and implementation can be caused by a lack of continuous involvement in the adaptation process, so that the various strategies designed have not been fully adapted to real conditions in the field. To increase the capacity for this action, Apkowil needs to strengthen monitoring and evaluation mechanisms so that each planned strategy can be implemented according to changing needs and conditions. Eugenio et al. (2016) show that successful adaptive action requires not only planning, but also ongoing involvement and consistent evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the adaptations undertaken. By strengthening these three dimensions of adaptive capacity – concern, ability, and action – Apkowil can develop greater resilience and have greater flexibility in the face of ever-evolving threats.

Based on the theory of absorptive capacity and transformative capacity outlined by Oxfam, Apkowil needs to strengthen these two aspects to increase its resilience in facing various threats and pressures, especially in disaster-prone areas. Absorptive capacity relates to Apkowil's ability to take proactive protective actions in responding to threats, maintaining operational stability, and reducing the negative impact of shocks that occur. With a medium toughness category and a score of 61, Apkowil shows sufficient absorption capacity but still has a lot of room for improvement. This is especially seen in the third, fourth and fifth components which have not been fulfilled, which indicates an unpreparedness in maintaining stability at an optimal level. Absorptive capacity plays an important role in preventing or limiting the negative impacts of shocks, and its deficiency can have a direct impact on the resilience of individuals, communities and local institutions in facing emergency situations (Oxfam, 2017). To strengthen this absorptive capacity, Apkowil needs to implement preventative protection measures and provide quickly accessible resources, such as logistics facilities, information technology for emergency communications, and intensive training for personnel to be able to respond to threats in a timely manner.

Transformative capacity requires Apkowil to make more fundamental and long-term changes in addressing the root causes of risk and vulnerability. This transformation does not simply address surface risks and challenges, but seeks to change the underlying structures that drive instability and imbalance in society. In the context of Apkowil being at a medium level of resilience, strong transformative capacity will enable Apkowil to implement structural reforms that not only target short-term problem solving but also reduce vulnerabilities in the long term. Effective transformation will help to ensure that risks are not unfairly borne by certain groups of society, but are distributed more fairly, thereby reducing the potential for inequality and marginalization in the future. This process includes changes in policy, resource allocation, and building infrastructure that is resilient to various forms of threats, and requires the support of the government and wider society to be successful (Oxfam, 2017). By strengthening transformative capacity, Apkowil will not only be more resilient in facing current threats but will also have long-term resilience that is able to adapt to changing social, economic and environmental conditions in its region.

When absorptive capacity and transformative capacity go hand in hand, Apkowil will be able to manage existing threats while strengthening long-term resilience through structural changes. The combination of these two capacities will help Apkowil to not only maintain stability amidst current shocks, but also develop the ability to adapt proactively and prevent greater risks in the future. If middle resilience can be increased by strengthening absorptive capacity through preventive actions and optimizing resources, then transformative capacity can be increased by involving continuous changes in policy and infrastructure, as well as strengthening collaboration with other actors to create a safer and more stable environment. . In this way, Apkowil will be able to carry out its role more effectively in maintaining regional stability and protecting the community from the negative impacts of various forms of threats.

Based on the results of the interviews above, researchers can draw the conclusion that Apkowil is trying to increase regional resilience as a whole in facing various disaster threats, both natural and man-made. With good capability and coordination, Apkowil not only handles disasters when they occur, but also strengthens the community's resilience and independence in facing future threats. Apkowil has a big responsibility in preparing the community through continuous education and training. With this method, people are not only better prepared to face disasters, but also more independent and resilient in emergency situations. For example, a regular emergency response training program can increase the community's ability to evacuate quickly and effectively. According to Kristian (2021), military involvement in disaster management can strengthen community structures through efficient operational and logistical support. Apart from that, coordination between Apkowil and various related agencies such as BPBD and local governments is also an important key in disaster management. This coordination process not only covers when a disaster occurs, but also in the post-disaster mitigation and recovery stages. Brown (2018) stated that good coordination between institutions can speed up the recovery process and reduce the long-term impacts of disasters.

Apkowil's role is also seen in disaster prevention and mitigation efforts. Activities such as planting trees and creating a good drainage system can reduce the risk of natural disasters such as floods and landslides. Kristian (2021) emphasizes the importance of preventive measures in reducing damage caused by natural disasters. Lastly, increasing public awareness of the importance of disaster preparedness is the main focus of Apkowil. By actively involving the community in every stage of disaster management, from planning to implementation, a strong disaster resilient culture can be formed. Kristian (2021) states that active community participation is the key to success in creating communities that are resilient to disasters. Thus, Apkowil's role is not only limited to when a disaster occurs but also extends to efforts to increase community capacity and resilience on an ongoing basis. Good collaboration between Apkowil, the community and various related parties will create a region that is more prepared and resilient in facing various types of disasters in the future.

E. CONCLUSIONS

The results of this research show that Apkowil's capacity is included in the Middle Value category, which indicates limitations in certain aspects, especially in terms of consistency in policy implementation and physical readiness and resources. There are several factors that influence the effectiveness of Apkowil's capacity in disaster mitigation, including human resources, facilities and infrastructure, coordination and collaboration between institutions, understanding of regional characteristics, community participation and support, government policy support, information system preparedness, experience and learning from previous cases, as well as knowledge of technology and early warning systems.

Capacity Resilience needs to be considered by looking at the 3 dimensions suggested by Oxfam Disaster Risk Reduction (2017), research results show that 5 (Five) Territorial Capabilities influence Apkowil Capacity Resilience in disaster mitigation. The largest potential capacity that appears is Absorption Capacity.

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